



Invention: Heating / cool compressor

Background: (1) Engineering and physics

(2) Japan 405312405 A (Heat pump type hot water feeder) / JP 355095055 (Control circuit of air-conditioning system)

Summary: Turn electricity into heat or coolant (with compressor). Compress air and pull it in, heat it or cool it, then release the air out of the other vent.

Drawing Figures: The drawing is of the invention aforementioned. It is a general improvement over old heat and cooling sources. The air goes into the invention and is heated or cooled, after being compressed. Then it is released outside of the device.

List of Reference Numerals:

- A. Compressor
- B. Heating coil
- C. Cooling coil
- D. Shield around unit.
- E. Vent
- F. Switch – (logic) heat or cool coil
- G. Switch – coil (off/on) or door (open/close)
- H. Gears
- I. other vent
- J. fan
- K. doors
- L. Motors
- M. Containment area for heating or cooling

- N. Tube
- O. Motor pole
- P. Stainless steel finish

Description: Use coils to heat or cool air that is compressed with compressor. To make cooling coil use magnetic bottle to contain lightning shot at containment area (from tesla coil). Shine laser at electrons to make MagneticWave laser. Use to push protons from dirt into other material (this will become protonically charged and when electricity is added to it, it will cool what is close to it.

Alternative Embodiments: Use different designs that go with the theory of the above. Use only heating coil or only cooling coil.

Specs:: It should heat or cool a room with a lot less power. I guess it would be about a tenth or a thousandth the power. Doors / gears / motors – as stated. Containment area is where compression occurs. Tube is as stated. Compressor is made up of motor, pole, and fan. In one direction.

Other: This should use a lot less power to heat or cool a room. 100 Joules – 27 meters squared times 10^{-2} kilogram / meter squared times 10 meters / (seconds squared) * 30 degrees Celsius – is the least amount (theory) to cool or heat a room. 2000 watts times 10 minutes (nowadays) is about 1 million joules (average). This invention has a higher energy transfer rate. It should take less than 10 minutes to heat or cool a room.

Conclusion: This should help solve energy problems. And stop a lot of household fires.